The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,086—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12 As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-5.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND GOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and Passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

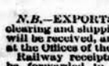
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer of packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 100
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines / Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Otessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	29th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	360	255	131 0
To Suez	360	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucen, 1,627 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

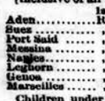
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3,500	700	8th July.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	3627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

S. S. SPEKE HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.

PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 6th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

OUR importations of this Oil cannot be excelled. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast in the world, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed and filtration effected, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. We are guaranteed the best Oil of each season.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

Per dozen bottles, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

TO BE LET, the commodious and airy BUNGALOW on the Cumbala Hill, facing the sea, rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 144th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd July, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the undersigned and BORAH ESMAILJEE ESSOOFBHOY, who carried on business together in Bombay at Bhoosary Moholla as Hardware Merchants under the name and style of ESMAILJEE ESSOOFBHOY, has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of July, instant.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1881.

મહોમદઅલ્લી લુકમાનજી.
i. e. MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJEE.

CHESTNUT WALER GELDING.

FOR SALE at Baroda, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Watertield, going on furlough.

Chestnut Waler Gelding, well bred, perfectly quiet, light, snaffle mouth, good fencer, good action, 15-1, age about 9, capital constitution. Believed to be perfectly sound, marched from Kabul to Kandahar, carries a lady, said to be steady in double or single harness, but not tried by present owner. Price Rs. 700.

Apply to Captain G. OWEN, R. A., Baroda.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

1. BAY WALER GELDING, aged, height about 15-1, quiet to ride, and a good charger ..... Price Rs. 700
2. Bay Beloochee HORSE, 4 years, height about 14-2, quiet to ride ..... Price Rs. 200
3. D. B. C. F. EXPRESS RIFLE, by Lang, 4·50 bore, in excellent order ..... Price Rs. 300

For the horses apply to Captain BUCKLE, R.A., Colaba, or to Mr. SCOTT, Veterinary Stables, Bombay. For the rifle, apply to Messrs. RODDA, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE AT THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOPS S. P. & D. RAILWAY, KURRACHEE.

TIP WAGON or LORRY WHEELS and AXLES for 5' 6" Gauge.

89—pairs wheels and axles, wrought iron

Diameter of wheel	3 feet.
Width of Tire	5 inches.
Diameter of outside bearing about	3½ inches.
Length of	9 inches.

70—pairs wheels and axles, cast iron boxes, spokes and tires, wrought iron

Diameter of wheel	2½ feet.
Width of tire	4½ inches.
Diameter of axle with inside bearings	3½ inches.

128—pairs wheels and axles. Chilled cast iron with wrought iron spokes

Diameter of wheel	2½ feet.
Width of tire	4½ inches.
Diameter of axle with inside bearings	3 inches.

37—pairs wheels only

Same as above.

Tenders for the whole lot, which will be opened on 30th July, should be addressed to Agent's Office, Lahore, and the highest offer, cash payment on delivery accepted.

R. BOCQUET, Agent.
Agent's Office, S. P. and D. Ry., Lahore, 28th June, 1881.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

THE object of the Society is to promote Female Education, on a thoroughly sound and efficient basis.

DAY-SCHOOL.

The Society's Day-School for Girls will be opened on the 4th July. The School-house is situated in Patalu Lane, Girgaum Back Road. The Pupils graduates up to the Matriculation standard.

Terms :—

Standards I. & II. Rs. 2 per month for each pupil.
„ III. & IV. „ 4 „
„ V. & VI. „ 6 „
„ VII. & VIII. „ 8 „

Music and Drawing extra.

Plain and Fancy needle-work carefully taught.

In the case of more than one member of a Family attending the School, a reduction will be made.

Boys admitted up to nine years of age.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Arrangements are made for providing Governesses, under proper supervision, for those who wish to carry on their studies in their own homes.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Society has also a Normal Class for training female teachers, which can be attended by either boarders or day-scholars.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Deimler, Lady Superintendent, or to the Rev. H. C. Squires, Honorary Secretary.

Girgaum, 30th June, 1881.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.

TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.	Prices including postage.
Trousseau's Lectures on Clinical Medicine, 5 vols.	15 12	17 8
Lancereaux's Syphilis translated by Dr. Whitley, 2 vols.	3 12	4 8
Meigs' and Pepper's Diseases of Children	15 12	16 8
Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9 0	9 8
Dick's Encyclopedia of Practical Receipts and Processes	11 0	11 12
Parrish's Treatise on Pharmacy	18 0	18 12
Fenwick's Atrophy of the Stomach	4 8	5 0
People's Common Sense Medical Adviser ; by Pierce	3 8	4 0
Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases ; by Bumstead and Taylor	13 8	14 4
Cassell's The Family Physician	10 8	11 4
Pharmacographia ; a History of Drugs ; by Flueknger and Hanbury	10 8	11 4
Garbitz Woman's Medical Companion and Guide to Health	7 0	7 8
Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany	8 8	9 0
Balfour's Manual of Botany	6 4	6 10
Allingham's Diseases of the Rectum	5 8	5 14
Napley's Medical Therapeutics	10 0	10 8
Atkinson's Therapeutics of Gynecology and Obstetrics	8 8	9 0
Atkin's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols.	21 0	22 8
Acton's Reproductive Organs	6 4	6 8
Barne's Obstetric Operations	9 0	9 8
Cooley's Cyclopœdia of Practical Receipts, 2 Vols.	21 0	22 8
Cooke's Tablet of Anatomy	8 0	8 8
„ „ Physiology	5 8	5 14
Dunglison's Medical Lexicon	15 0	15 12
Duncan's Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women	4 0	4 8
Fleming's Injuries, &c., of Genito-Urinary Organs	7 8	8 0
Finlayson's Clinical Manual for the Study of Medical Cases	6 4	6 12
Murchison's Diseases of the Liver	11 0	11 8
„ on Fever	12 8	13 4
Milne's Principles and Practice of Midwifery.	6 4	6 8
Nomenclature of Diseases	2 4	2 8
Porter's Surgeon's Pocket Book	3 12	4 0
Thomas on the Diseases of Women	11 0	11 12
Traill's Sexual Physiology	3 0	3 4
Fowler's Sexual Science	12 0	12 12
Thompson's Urinary Organs	6 0	6 8

Ward and Lock's Long Life series ..... each 8 0 10

1 Long Life and how to Reach it.	6 Brainwork and Overwork.
2 Eye-sight and how to take care of it.	7 Sick Nursing.
3 The Throat and the Voice.	8 Counsel to a young Wife and Mother's Book of Health.
4 The Mouth and the Teeth.	9 Sleep and how to obtain it.
5 The Skin in Health and Diseases.	10 Hearing and how to keep it.

Chavasse's Advice to a Mother		1	1 6
„ „ Wife		1	1 6
„ Counsel to a Mother, &c.		1	1 6
„ Aphorisms Addressed to Parents on the Mental Culture and Training of a Child		1	1 6
Day's Headaches		3	3 8
Armatages Every Man his own Horse Doctor.		10	8 11 8
Stonehenge on the Dog		4	4 10
„ „ Horse in Stable and Field		6	6 12

Wood's Comprehensive Guide to the Steam Engine Indicator and its Diagrams :—The abnormal Twists and other Defects with excessive unequalness in diagrams explained and illustrated ; Drawings for Valves ; Geometrical Sketch shewing the cause of unequalness, &c., &c. 2 vols. 7 0 7 8

Greenwood's : The Wilds of London 1 12 2 0

Buxton's German, Flemish and Dutch Painting 2 12 3 0

Memorials of Lord Beaconsfield 1 12 2 0

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.
Bombay, July 2, 1881.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of

ALBUMENOID NITROGEN

and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	0 12
Aerated Water	„ 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	„ 1 8
Lemonade	„ 1 0
Gingeradе	„ 1 0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 0 12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 8
Seltzer Water	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra	„ 2 0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	32	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.					
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	29	0
		A choice matured Spirit.					
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	25	0
		Good and pure.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
		The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.					
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.					
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.					
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.					
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.			Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10
	52	54	56	„ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46	48	50	„ 12-8
	52	54	56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46	48	50	„ 30
	52	54	56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	„ 20
	52	54	56	„ 22
		50	52	„ 25
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture...		54	56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving		54	56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture...	48	50	52	„ 38
	54	&	56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48	50	52	„ 48
	54		56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets				„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				„ 5
Waterproof Rugs, Driving Aprons, ...	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,			„ 20
Waterproof Sheets, 7 wide, per yard				„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.				„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

INVITE special attention to their Large stock of Hats and Helmets just received for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS HATS.		
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Black Silk	13	8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10	0
REGULATION HELMETS, &c.		
Hawkes' Cork on Felt, covered White Doe, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	20	0
Ellwood's Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	13	8
Ellwood's Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	13	8
Ellwood's White Drill, the same shape as above	13	8
DRAB FELT HELMETS.		
Ellwood's Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band, with raised felt outside, Turban, a splendid protection	17	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	10	8
Ellwood's Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band, a splendid protection	9	8
TERAI HATS.		
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8
Gentlemen's Drab Terai	14	8
Ladies' Tam O'Shanter Caps	4	0
Gentlemen's Tam O'Shanter Caps	4 to 4	8
FELT HATS.		
Black, Stiff, Low Square Crown	7	8
Black, Stiff, Very Low Round Crown	8	8
Black, Stiff, Square High Crown, a special Hat for tall gentlemen	8	8
Black, Soft Felt, Round Crown	7	8
Drab, Stiff, Low Crown	8	8
Drab, Soft, a Special Article	8	8
LADIES' FELT HATS.		
Round or Square Crown, latest shapes Brown, Blue, Fawn and Black	10	8
Ladies' Drab Ellwood's Helmets, well ventilated and light	10	8
Ladies' Milton	9	8
TRAVELLING HATS.		
The Scarborough Black Felt, soft through out	8	0
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	4	8
Ladies' do. do. do. do.	5	0
Deerstalker Caps	4	8
Glengarry Caps	5	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on	Gong	Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	ditto on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	ditto on Bell with Alarum	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES

AS ABOVE

PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, *&* 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8 day movement, dial 3½ in. diameter.

PRICED Rs. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each Clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front, and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90 and 98
The Time-Piece, not striking	Rs. 55. 68, 72 and 88

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 65 and 95
The Time-Piece	Rs. 44, 50 and 85

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

June 10th, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE.

A FEW cases of exquisite CLARET from this very favoured Property have been received from the proprietor and grower,

MR. J. J. BORDES.

It is strongly recommended as an INVALID'S WINE.

Per Dozen Rs. 50.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS,
OR
LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER, with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr

...GULA RAILWAY.

...ing week ending June 25, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,19,939	0	0
Merchandise	5,20,697	0	0
Electric Telegraph	19,582	0	0
Total Rs....	6,60,218	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs....	4,43,679	0	0
Increase	2,16,539	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Triton, 909 tons, Captain H. Cave, sailed on the 2nd instant for Batavia in ballast.

THE ship Thomas Hilyard, 1,499 tons, Captain A. Campbell, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Agnes, 1,041 tons, Captain H. Holbech, sailed on the 2nd instant for Batvia in ballast.

THE barque Braidwood, 949 tons, Captain H. Roberts, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Bellini, 1,133 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, sailed on the 2nd instant for Marseilles and Genova with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,017 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on the 2nd instant for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 1,415 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed on the 2nd instant for China, with a cargo of 262 chests opium and general cargo and one first-class and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee (29th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Ward and three children, Captain J. M. Walker, Lieut. Barkley, and 206 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain, O. Lloyd, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Harris, Mr. Thacker, Mrs. Thacker and three infants, Major S. D. Phelps, Mr. G. Atherton, and Miss Haeptimar.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Burmah (s)	Davison	Kurrachee, June 29.
2	Khalif (s)	Ross	Shield, June 1.
3	Kashgar (s)	Scaton	Sydney, June 1.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
2	Pekin (s)	Anderson	China.
	Iris	Evan	Moulmein.
	Triton (s)	Cave	Batavia.
	Agnes (s)	Holbech	Batavia.
	Bellini (s)	Sawyer	Marseilles & Genoa.
	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Jeddah.
	Hungaria (s)	Sturli	China.
3	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Thomas Hilyard, Campbell, to Havre.
Barque Braidwood, Roberts, to E. Point.

The Steamer Ramleh, to Marseilles, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

28 Huzara (s) ..... Loutit ..... Bombay, June 17.
Camorta (s) ..... Bergemann. London, May 17.
Inch Keith ..... Peebles ..... London, March 22.
29 Africa (s) ..... Joker ..... Bombay, June 7.

DEPARTURE.

June 28.—Steamer Peshwa.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

29 Madura (s) .... Bombay.
Quathlamba .... Port Natal.
Mara .... Port Natal.
30 Asia (s) .... Calcutta.
Chanda .... Rangoon.

June. DEPARTURE.

30 Scafield .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia (s)—10 packages earthenware and 2 casks glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.
Clan Ranold (s)—31 cases brandy, 51 cases gin, and 16 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 25 cases copper sheets, Edward, Bates and Co.
Armenia (s)—75 cases and 2,005 tiles copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Agnes (s)—300 casks portland cement and 25 casks glassware, Jamasjee and Co; 25 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee; 22 cases oilmanstores and 6 cases cheese, hams, and bacon, Jairam Megjee; 5 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 105 cases colours & window glass, Allecbhoy Noorbhoy; 4 cases glassware, Esoofally Abdoolally; 165 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Malwa (s)—9 cases black cockmeal, Dewar and Co; 5 cases glassware, Watson and Co; 5 packages oilmanstores, Benn, Ashley and Co; 200 cases medicine, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Nepaul (s)—4 cases cheese, The Agra Bank.
Ravenna (s)—8 cases cheese, 2 cases ham, and 3 cases bacon, The Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—160 cwts wheat, Jugjeewan Shamjee; 4 bales rags, Pelly and Co; 11 bales wool, Russuibhoy Rahimbhoy.
Cyprienne—300 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Speke Hall (s)—120 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 56 bales cotton waste, Vuleebhoy Moosajee.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—13 cwts ivory, Abdool Reman Khan Mahamed.
Britten Hall (s)—13 bales skins, Khan Mahamed Nursey; 16 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—76 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—65 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed.
Hungaria (s)—3 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hungaria (s)—1 chest opium, Goolabrai Mungaichund; 1½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 12 chests opium, Khaliseedass Kurmookroi; 3 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 1½ chests opium, Dhanraj Choonilall.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Mahomed vs The Fleming S. and W. Co.—Ardesir and H. and C. and L.—Part heard.
310-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmed Issajee and another—J. Macfarlane.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T.—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Issack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Esan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new long causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

170-81—M. H. Khan—Bomanjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Framjee Eduljee Soonawala and another—Payne and G.
171-81—M. H. Khan—Bomanjee Eduljee Sconawala vs Jehangir Eduljee Soonawala and another—P. and G.—A. and H.
874-81—Shamrao P.—Naranjee Trimbuck Vaidya vs Gopal Dodajee Thulay and another.
173-81—Hore C. and B.—Heerachund Hurruckchund vs Poonumchund Bibhoetsing and others—S. and T. P. K.
176-81—In person—Gunputrao Ramchundra and another vs Hajee bin Babajee and another.
179-81—Hore C. and B.—Bhanjee Jootha and others vs S. G. Sigg Sulzier and others.
182-81—J. Macfarlane—Mooljee Lilla and another vs Goculdass Vulla and others—Jefferson B. and D.

Long Causes.

261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girwardass Govindass and another vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dewcabai vs. Nenbai and others—R. M. S. and H. Bicknell—Part heard.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Jairamjee Govindass.
153-81—R. M. Sayani—Bai Labai vs Fazul Nensey—In person.
155-81—Payne and G.—Ruttonjee Bezonjee and others vs Bomanjee Eduljee and others—T. and R. and M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Walker, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Quetta.
Barclay, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Quetta.
Dugdale, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
McCudden, Captain, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Surat.

JULY 2.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Surat.
Chapman, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Surat.
Nalling, Major, 1st Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Batty, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Ahmednugger.
Phelps, Major, 41st Madras N. I., on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, July 3, 1881.

1. With the kind permission of the Officer Commanding 4th King's Own Regiment, the range at Colaba will be available for practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings in each week, commencing from Tuesday next, the 5th July. Members must be careful that the look-out points, &c., are properly posted before beginning firing.

2. Members wishing to take their rifles and accoutrements from head-quarters can do so from this date. It is requested that members will come themselves, if possible, so as to sign for their arms and accoutrements, and if they cannot possibly do so, to send their names and residence, so that a letter from head-quarters may find them at any time.

3. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 6th inst., at 9 p.m. Instead of at 8-30 p.m. The manual firing and bayonet exercise will be practiced.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, July 1.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Regiment N. I.—2nd Lieut. W. T. Davies, 2nd Batn. 15th Foot, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
11th Regiment N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Watts, S. C. (Wing Comdr. 22nd N. I.), to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut.-Col. Woodhouse, appointed Comdt. Major W. F. Hume, General List Infy. (Wing Officer), to be 2nd in Command in succession to Lieut.-Col. Watts, seconded for Service on the Staff.
12th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. C. E. Mahon, Wing Officer (Offg. Adjt.), to be Adjt., with effect from 8th June, 1881, vice Major C. M. Browne, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.
25th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S. C. (Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr. 10th N. L. I.), to be Wing Officer and Adjt.
26th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. H. Melvill, S. C. (Wing Officer 25th N. L. I. and Asst. Mily. Acct. on probation), to be Wing Officer in succession to Major Heath, appointed Wing Comdr.
Surgn. G. E. Fooks, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Presidency Circle to general duty Sind Circle.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 389 of the 24th ultimo, it is notified that the appointments of Lieuts. Johnstone and Piers to the 1st and 3rd regiments Sind Horse respectively have been cancelled.

The Asst. Inspr. of Gymnasia is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection throughout the Presidency.

With the sanction of Govt. the following arrangement is confirmed:—Lieut. F. Stevenson, Adjt. 10th Regiment N.I., performed the duties of Station Staff officer at Ahmednugger from the 5th Sept. to the 23rd Oct, 1880, in addition to his own, no other qualified officer being available.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Surat Station order, dated 16th June, 1881, appointing Lieut. J. S. Ashby, Adjt. 10th N. I., to be Station Staff officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Capt. Yates, leaving the station.
10th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 8th June, 1881, making the following appointments:—

Major H. J. Stock, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, and Capt. A. T. McCudden, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties.

14th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 15th June, 1881, making the following appointments:—

Major C. J. S. Cahill, Wing Commander to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major P. H. Greig, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

23rd Regiment N.I.—Regimental order, dated 13th June, 1881, appointing Lieut. R. I. Scallon, Qr.-mr. to officiate as Adjt. and also as Wing Comdr (in addition to his own duties) no other officer being available, vice Lieut. Kellie, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

26th Regiment N.I.—Regimental order, dated 15th June, 1881, making the following appointments in succession to Lieut.-Col. Henslowe, transferred to the 1st N. I.

Capt. C. J. A. Yates, Wing Officer (officiating Wing Comdr.), to officiate as 2nd-in-command, and Capt. F. H. Forjett, Qr-mr., to officiate as Wing both in addition to their respective duties. Comdr.,

With reference to regimental order, 7th N.I., dated 20th May, 1881, confirmed by G. O. C. No. 320 of the 10th ultimo, the appointment of Capt. W. C. Morris, to officiate as Wing Comdr. was in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. J. S. Ashby, Wing Officer 10th Regiment N. L., officiated as Adjt. in addition to his other duties from 15th March to 8th June, 1881, (both days inclusive).

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgn. A. R. Campbell, to Bombay, from 25th June, 1881, to 23rd August, 1881, on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation.

Rifle Brigade (1st Batn). Lieut. C. T. E. Metcalfe.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SOLE AGENTS.
Pamphlets with instructions on application.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM ALBERT S. King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAURENCE—July 1st, at the Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, Frederick Stanhouse, the only child of Lieut. Frederick Luard Laurence, R.N., H.M.S. Philomel, aged 6 months and 15 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBS—June 27th, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of Mr. A. H. Coombs, of a son.
HOTZ—June 15th, at Simla, the wife of Robert Hotz, of a daughter.
MITCHELL—June 29th, at Madras, the wife of J. Mitchell, Travelling Auditor, W. R. Co., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SEXTON—June 26th, at Gujranwalla, of heat apoplexy, Charles Edward Sexton, late Supervisor, Kandahar State Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."—Shall appear to-morrow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

GENERAL GARFIELD, the President of the United States, was shot at on Saturday by a disappointed place-hunter, at a railway station near New York. The President was wounded in the right arm and hip: and although the surgeons at first reported that the wounds were not necessarily fatal, the latest news is that internal hæmorrhage has set in, and that the patient's condition is desperate. We are afraid the probability is that, as we are writing, the chosen Head of the American people has fallen a victim to a base and cowardly assassination. We receive the intelligence with feelings of absolute dismay. It is apparently the doom of this generation to "sup full of horrors" of this kind; and the motive ascribed to the murderer only throws the appalling character of the deed into more lurid relief. We have been contemplating the acts of the Russian Nihilists with indignation, unmixed, indeed, as far as their crimes are concerned, but alongside of which there has stood certainly a feeling that in their case years of political oppression and individual persecution explain, to some little extent, crimes which nothing can justify. And some of us have probably thanked God that in England, and in countries which have English laws and English freedom, there are no temptations to such foul deeds wrought in the name of Liberty. President Lincoln fell a victim to the hate and jealousy caused by a long fratricidal war. But now it would seem that the life of the ruler of a land where political oppression is unknown is not safe against the meanest motive that can stir the human breast. The revelation is an appalling one; and "Mr. Charles Gaiteau's" deed, besides being as black as any individual crime known to history, must fill lovers of progress and believers in the continuous advance of humanity with horror and disquiet. President Garfield has incurred considerable obloquy lately, we believe, by his steady refusal to imitate some of his predecessors in making all Government appointments the reward of political services. The New York papers recently contained a most intemperate letter from General Grant to the President, complaining of the way in which his old retainers had been set aside, and instancing in particular General Garfield's refusal to provide a suitable salary, with light duties, for a gentleman at present engaged in writing the life of his great predecessor. The President's assassin, who is described as an attorney from Chicago, is obviously not General Grant's biographer; but it is to be hoped that this awful event will at last move Americans to make an end of a system which reached its climax under General Grant, and to a resolute attempt to reform which General Garfield would seem to owe the fate which has overtaken him.

REUTER tells us that the rise in the value of silver at home is owing to "rumours that the Bank of England is about to place a large amount of bullion in reserve." Silver bullion is no doubt meant, and is to be held as a portion of the reserve for the bank's issue of notes, under the terms of the 3rd Clause of the Bank of England Act, which reads as follows:—"And whereas it is necessary to limit the amount of silver bullion on which it shall be lawful for the issue department of the Bank of England to issue Bank of England notes; be it therefore enacted that it shall not be lawful for the Bank of England to retain in the issue department of the said bank at any one time an amount of silver bullion exceeding one-fourth part of the gold coin and bullion at such time held by the Bank of England in the issue department." If there be any foundation for this rumour, the proposed action of the Bank of England would appear to have arisen from negotiations between the large Powers on the bi-metallic question since the adjournment of the Conference in May. As the position of silver at the time of passing the Bank Act was very different from what it is now, the proposed step is a very serious one, and could not, we think, be permitted by the British Government, unless the latter were satisfied that the steps to be taken by France and the United States would succeed in restoring silver to its old position, or at least prevent any further fall. The gold coin and bullion held in the issue department of the Bank of England amount to about twenty-five millions sterling; the balance of the note issue of forty millions being secured, under clause 2 of the Act, by the Government debt to the bank of eleven millions and other securities of four millions. To substitute, therefore, silver to an amount equal to one-fourth of the gold held would withdraw only five millions sterling of silver from the market; the effect of this by itself would only be temporary, as has been the yearly withdrawal in the United States of five millions sterling yearly for a coinage the people refuse to use. It is probable, therefore, that the British Government would not take such a step, except on the understanding that other nations would join in doing something to rehabilitate silver. If, therefore, there be any foundation for the rumour, we may hope that the vacation of the Conference has been made use of to bring about a general understanding under which all the nations agree to unite in giving a higher and a more stable value to silver. From the proceedings, however, of the Conference yesterday, the members would seem to have returned to speech-making; which does not promise well for any practical result. However, the news of the next few days will be anticipated with great interest.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S failure to induce the German Reichstag to accept the measures which he had proposed for the amelioration of the condition of the German workmen was to be anticipated by careful students of the domestic situation of Germany and the dispositions of the leading parties in the country. The fact that Prince Bismarck has been profoundly impressed by the growth of Socialist feeling in the country has [illegible] understood, but it had scarcely [illegible] expected that the Chancellor would take such decisive steps to meet the demands of the working class agitators. The result of his campaign on behalf of the new objects of his solicitude must convince him that the gulf which separates the employing and the labouring classes in Germany may be too wide to be bridged over even by a statesman of his national pre-eminence. What is the condition of affairs which presents itself to the philosophic observer of German society? It must be confessed that it is not an encouraging prospect which is revealed. Side by side, there are the greatest military system and the most depressed industrial system of Europe. It may be true that the employing classes are quite as sorely straitened as the labouring classes; but at any rate the latter have numbers, power, and an increasing organisation on their side, and the enemies of the Chancellor maliciously add that they have votes into the bargain which an embarrassed minister would be glad to sweep into his net at the general election. It is remarkable, but quite natural under the existing circumstances, that the German working classes reject with the utmost scorn many of the favourite dogmas of free trade and liberal political economy. They denounce in the true spirit of their dead leader, Lassalle, the evils of the "open competition of the market," which they declare to be only advantageous to the capitalist in supplying him with a constant stream of famished labourers competing with one another for the capitalist's employment at the lowest rate of wages. They indignantly denounce the injustice of the system which condemns the labourer to work all his lifetime of health and strength, in order to be abandoned to poverty and misery in sickness and old age. As we know, the stock reply is easy. Let the operatives restrict their excessive competition for the lowest rate of wages, if they wish to keep up the wages rate; let the operatives provide during their time of health and strength against the necessities of their years of feebleness and decay. Such counsels, which at any rate involve the maintenance of a sufficiently high standard of self-control and self-help, are indignantly rejected by workmen steeped in the Socialist theories, which declare that the State ought to exist solely for the aid and protection of the "producing classes."

Prince Bismarck astonished the politicians who had not yet fully comprehended the resources of that statesman, so versatile in expedients, by introducing first into the Federal Council and then into the Imperial Parliament two projects of law, by one of which the ancient system of guilds was to be repaired and extended, while the other proposal sought to establish an Imperial system of insurance to which the employers and the public treasury should alike contribute, in order to protect the workman against the accidents incident to his calling and state of life. A cry of alarm broke from the exponents of liberal and moderate opinion. Was not the very principle of the guild system the regulation and limitation of competition, in deference to the real or supposed exigencies of the members of the trade? What was the proposal to make the State contribute to the funds of an insurance society for the working classes but an instalment of the Socialist programme, which throws upon the general community the responsibility for raising and maintaining the standard of health and comfort among the working classes? At once a scene of the wildest confusion was presented in the camp of every political party in Germany. The Liberal party, mainly recruited from the employing middle classes in Germany, as elsewhere, were alone unanimous in denouncing proposals which were described to amount to nothing less than the taxation of capital—not to say the confiscation of capital—for the benefit of organised and arrogant labour. Among the traditional Conservatives and the discontented Catholics, opponents and advocates of the Chancellor discussed the proposals from the point of view of every sort of side issue and special interest. The advisability of separating the working classes from the Liberals was dwelt upon in one quarter; the expediency of offering Catholic support, in return for a modification of the laws against the Church, was a favourite theme among another section of politicians. The recognised exponents of German Socialism, Herr Bebel, Herr Liebknecht, and their colleagues, calmly observed that the Chancellor was coming round to the side which he had so bitterly persecuted by his anti-Socialist laws, and that the new proposals were only "instalments" of the great transformation of society which was yet to take place.

A comparison might be drawn between Prince Bismarck and the Socialists and Mr. Gladstone and the land leaguers. The German, like the English, premier had to bring in measures which many of his usual supporters condemn as too extreme, and as involving concessions to all kinds of revolutionary ideas. If under such circumstances the party in the State which would be directly benefited by the reforms received the notification of them in a grateful spirit and with at least a show of moderation, the alarm on the other side might be sensibly diminished. Something like the advanced section of the land leaguers, however, the German Socialists at once noisily ridiculed the insignificance of the concession, and ostentatiously described it as merely an "instalment" of the realisation of their own wider schemes, as "a straw which showed how the wind was blowing;" and the wind was said to be a Socialist wind. "Does the Chancellor imagine that he has caught the Social-Democrats by his half-and-half proposals?" asked the uncompromising demagogue Liebknecht. "On the contrary, it is we who have caught the Chancellor. He has offered us very little of what we demand; but he has accepted our principles, and in the future he must do our work." Talk of this kind was invaluable to the opponents of the suggested legislation; and Prince Bismarck has found himself foiled on all the principal points of his new schemes. His Guild Promotion Bill will only be law under the provision that it shall be strictly permissive, so that membership of a guild will be entirely optional. His Workmen's Insurance Society Bill has been amended so as to strike out entirely the proposed participation of the State in the pecuniary liabilities of such an association. Workmen and employers are to be encouraged to form insurance societies; but their mutual arrangements remain a matter of private initiative and private concern. A Land Reform Bill which should provide a central code for the guidance of landlords and tenants, provided that the landlords consented to undergo the restrictions of the Bill, would be about as effective. Prince Bismarck has bid for the vote of the working classes. Will he remind them that it is not he who has neglected their interests?

FROM the telegram which will be found in another column, it would seem that the Marquis of Salisbury, whose deliverances on the subject of the Irish Land Bill have ranged from the uncompromising denunciation of his speech at the Merchant Taylors' banquet to the very modified censure of his language at the Cutlers' Feast, has at last shown the hand he means to play in the House of Lords. A long and animated debate, we are told, took place in the House of Lords on the Bessborough Land Commission Report. This Commission is that instituted by the present Government; and Mr. Gladstone, in introducing the Bill, was able to show that its cardinal feature sprung straight from admissions common to their Report and that of the Commission presided over by the Duke of Richmond, which was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield's Government. The Duke of Argyll is said in this debate to have denounced the report of the Bessborough Commission as one-sided and unreliable. The Duke's position is perfectly well known from the articles in which he has defined it for all of us in the *Nineteenth Century*. He does not deny that the present tenure of land in Ireland is a survival, and a tolerably extensive survival, of a system of virtual joint ownership. But he breaks with Mr. Gladstone on the question whether the law should recognise the existing state of things, or be turned into an engine for imposing on the people of Ireland a system of tenure which, in the Duke's opinion, is an immensely superior one to that of joint ownership, but which the people of Ireland positively refuse to accept.

It is more interesting, then, to examine Lord Salisbury's statement that the Report is untrustworthy, while at the same [illegible] as he rightly says, the basis [illegible] logical. [illegible] motion for the rejection of the Bill in the House of Lords, or—which would amount to the same thing—for stripping it of its essential features. There is ground for hope that Lord Salisbury may not be more logical than is shown to be convenient; but it is impossible to deny that his present language forms, as Lord Granville is Reported to have said, a bad augury for the Bill. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the Bill is the only interest at stake. We do not entertain a doubt that if the House of Lords rejects, or persists in mutilating, a measure like the Irish Land Bill, which is declared by the Ministers of the Crown, supported by an enormous majority in the House of Commons, to be indispensable for the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and rejects it as Lord Salisbury invites them to do on grounds which are indistinguishable from those that govern the meanest and most selfish Trades Union, the continuance of the legislative functions of the House of Lords will be a question submitted to the people of England, to be decided by them in the negative. Second Chambers of a purely representative character are finding it a trial of their strength in Europe to withstand the representative Assemblies; and for an Upper Chamber which has nothing representative in its character to throw itself athwart the stream of popular legislation in England, and remain in existence, has become an impossibility.

THE forecast we ventured to give last Monday as to the progress of the south-west monsoon rains has been amply verified. We said it was probable there would soon be another heavy burst; and the weather of the past week has been very wet, not only in Bombay, but also all along the coast to the southward. There is little doubt that the rain has now extended pretty generally into the interior, where it was urgently required for sowing operations. Moderately heavy rain has also fallen between Bombay and Broach, but with the exception of light showers at Rajkot on the 25th and 26th June, there was little rain in Gujarat during the week ending with the 27th. There was a moderate fall in Khandesh, in Berar, and in Central India on the 25th and 26th, and heavy rain at Sholapore on the 28th, with lighter showers on the two following days. From the Simla weather report of the 27th it appears that the recent break in the rains in Central and Upper India had, on that date, come to an end, and that, as regards the whole of India, the rainfall was again extensively distributed, and in many places heavy. The barometer, on the whole, has been low and moderately steady, throughout the whole of the past week. It is now about ·05 inch below the average at Bombay. It is falling rather rapidly at the southern stations, but rising slightly at the northern ones. Both these changes diminish the difference of pressure between north and south, weaken the westerly winds, and tend to lessen the rainfall in the Konkan and along the Western Ghats. They are, however, in favour of an increase of rain in the eastern districts of the Bombay Presidency. The fall of the barometer at most of the coast stations is a promise of more rain to come, and although other indications are at present absent, it is not improbable that moderate rain will continue in most districts for some time longer.

CAPUAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

I OBSERVE that you dignify my innocent Simla chronicle with the heading *Capuan Notes*. Life is too short to allow of spending time in combating the smaller misconceptions of mankind as a general rule, and if a bilious Bengali Baboo of a literary turn or a jealous Calcutta newspaper editor were pleased to call Simla Capua, I do not know that I should care to contradict him. But that the brilliant and pleasure-loving Bombay should thus misunderstand and misrepresent one of the quietest places in the world is hard to bear, and I scarcely know where to begin, in my haste to show how little Simla deserves this classification.

Your Poona season is just now beginning, I suppose; will it be inaugurated, as our Simla one was, by an evangelical prayer-meeting? The ladies who will meet at the Bund Gardens, who will steer boats urged by the curled darlings of society at the Sungum, will be, I venture to assert, every whit as bright, as pretty, as gay, and decidedly better dressed than those we meet painfully jogging up and down like Chinese Mannikins in comfortless jhampans along that *vid dolorosa*, the Simla Mall. Will they work on Female Education Committees, will they attend Bible Classes, will they form themselves into an Essay Society? Your Bombay beauties have other and more tasty fish to fry, I trow. Why, "in the most high and palmy state of Simla, a little ere the mightiest Lytton fell," when this misleading nick-name was supposed to be most deserved, one of the diversions of the most prominent Capuans was the production of a magazine for children which was as innocent as cowslips and daisies. Peterhoff itself, a dilapidated second-hand collection of sheds, said to have been described by one noble resident as a "d—d barn," though startled with new furniture from Gillon's, is scarcely fit to serve as a stable to Gunesh Khind. The Poona Club would give the U. S. Club here ninety in a hundred and beat it easily as a building, as to its table and service, and all the essential points of club life. I have written of balls given at "the Rink, Benmore," which sounds vastly fine; but I did not explain that it is a squalid, ugly wooden barn—fortunately, however, capable of decoration—with a good floor. I don't wish to accuse anybody of hypocrisy; but surely for Bombay, which supports in its centre an Anglo-French Cremorne, a properly ordained Theatre with real actors and actresses, a Gymkhana building which is a model of frivolous completeness in all its appointments, which is always dancing, yachting, and picnicing, and which rolls to its pleasures easily along good roads in well-appointed carriages behind handsome Arab horses, to characterise as Capua an overgrown village of ricketty shanties perched uneasily on the spines and sides of a somewhat bare and ugly mountain, inhabited by a painfully laborious population of anxious Englishmen and glowing Bengali Babus does savour of hypocrisy—if, indeed, it is not meant for sarcasm. As to climate, healthiness, and similar considerations, let me recommend you to consult the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who knows the rocks of Malabar Hill, the glades of Mahableshwur, and the avenues of Poona as well as he does these steeper, narrower heights; excepting when the Viceroy is looking at him, or when he is examining some very ancient coin, there is a settled melancholy in the blue eye of your whilom Councillor. The snowy range delights him not, nor does the *Chor* cheer him. Do mountains cheer any one? I decline there are moments when after gazing at the splendid ghastliness of the twilight hills, I could howl aloud for pure melancholy; and if only there were a touch of our coolness in your air, I would gladly exchange the Himalayas for the Apollo Bunder. It is to escape worse evils that we flock to Simla year after year—that we may not die of heat apoplexy in the Punjab or of cholera in Bengal—rather than for the attraction of the place itself, which is, indeed, not a particularly healthy one during the rainy season. This year, however, contrasts up to date favourably with last, when a stern Providence was pleased to lay upon the Capuans a chastening affliction, known irreverently as the "Ep," of which no one died, but than which no St. Jerome in the wilderness ever dreamed a more flesh-subduing ordeal. It is as an alterative, or a cooling draught, that we take Simla in its season, and if a little sweetness or flavouring disguise the nature of the potion, I pray you do not mock the patient as he raises the cup to his lips!

The rains are still hanging about in the most capricious fashion. When I wrote last we were all, from the Meteorological Department downwards, convinced that they had broken, and prepared to take life on the moistest terms; but we have had so much unexpected fine weather during the last fortnight that we have plucked up our courage again, and are no longer ready to sell all that we possess, in order to buy waterproofs and umbrellas. The un, certainty of the season, however, has its drawbacks. When the monsoon has settled into its stride you know what to expect, and generally get it; but there is something almost like human malice in a blue sky that tempts you out for no other purpose than to empty buckets of water on your head when you are at an impossible distance from any shelter. A practical joke of this kind was played on Monday afternoon last, at the hour when people were on their way to the concert, and was a perfect success. The few who reached Benmore at the appointed hour looking as if they had been dragged through a pond on their way thither. The loveliest woman in the world appears to disadvantage when her clinging riding-habit holds a gallon of water and the drippings from her hat have made rat's tails of her hair. The rain came down like iron wires, and strong like the lash of a whip; and I am disposed to make the most of it because it was followed by three or four days of beautiful weather, and we have had no storm to compare with it since.

The volunteer sports at Annandale [illegible] same off yesterday [illegible] a day which, beginning at sunrise, and not ending till midnight, was yet scarcely long enough for all that had to be got into it. If the Simla volunteer can fight as well as he can play, he will make an invaluable soldier when his time comes. The serious business was got through in the cool early hours, and included skirmishing and shooting, in which the Ghoorkas, whose barracks are in the Annandale Valley, took part. The volunteers, I am proud to say, shot better than their momentary rivals, and it was satisfactory to find that the boys of the Cadet Company were the best shots o fall. Races of all kinds, from foot-races, grotesque and otherwise, to steeple-chases or rather hurdle-races, occupied a good deal of time; and at dusk a performance of what was termed the "Grand Military Spectacle" of *Bombastes Furioso*, in which the popular Colonel of the Corps took the chief part, triumphantly crowned what must have been to many a very happy day. For it was not what we are accustomed to call "Simla Society" which took part in these diversions, nor did the leaders of society grace the occasion by their dignified presence. It was a real people's day, a holiday that meant a holiday to many to whom that luxury comes but rarely, and who did not waste a mite of their one day's treasure. Dancing, that popular amusement without which no day's entertainment is complete in India, had been arranged for in the large tent, after it had done duty as a theatre; and so with a flight of fire-balloons and a display of fireworks, ended one of the longest, fullest and most fatiguing days it is possible to imagine.

The Simla correspondent of a contemporary has called attention to a curious freak of fashion here, which, while virtuously pulling down with one hand the time-honored figure of the Frisky Matron, has set up for worship with the other the Half-grown Girl

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION AGAINST THE AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

A letter from Kandahar, dated the 27th, reports that the people of the districts west of the Helmund, who had joined Hashim Khan, have come into Kandahar. They are said to have been formally pardoned for their rebellion, and dismissed to their homes with presents.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The fourth public meeting convened by the editors of the *Mahratta* was held to-day. Over 3,000 persons attended, though it was raining in torrents.

The octroi question is referred back to the Commissioners, the first levy being declared illegal by the Legal Remembrancer. It was therefore resolved to communicate to the Commissioners public opinion that the enhancement is oppressive, and that duties should be stopped and previous levy refunded.

The sensation and odium against the Municipality are very great.

The speeches made were very telling. The Secretary's conduct has been condemned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BESSBOROUGH LAND COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Lords last night relating to the Bessborough Land Commission. The Duke of Argyll strongly denounced the report of the Commission as being one-sided and unreliable. Lord Salisbury said the report was untrustworthy and formed the basis of the Irish Land Bill. Lord Granville said that the discussion was a bad augury for the Land Bill.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

General Sir F. Roberts has been officially gazetted ordinary member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

RISE IN PRICE OF SILVER.

A rise has taken place in the price of silver, owing to rumours that the Bank of England is about to place a large amount of bullion in reserve.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, JULY 2.

General Garfield, the President of the United States, was shot at to-day and dangerously wounded, and is reported to be dead.

The excitement produced by the event is intense.

The assassin has been arrested.

Later particulars respecting the attempt upon the life of General Garfield state that he was shot at a railway station, while on his way north. He was at once conveyed back to the White House at Washington.

The President is wounded in the right arm and hip. The surgeon's report states that the wounds are not necessarily fatal.

It is rumoured that the assassin is a consul, lately dismissed from his post by the President.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

Latest accounts state that President Garfield is in a desperate condition, internal hæmorrhage having set in.

NAME OF THE ASSASSIN.

The assassin is a Mr. Charles Gaiteau, an attorney of Chicago. His motives for the crime arose from being a disappointed place-hunter.

NEW YORK, JULY 3, NOON.

The latest bulletin respecting President Garfield's condition states that he is improving, and has been able to sleep. He has taken some nourishment and is cheerful, and the temperature of his body is normal. The doctors have not yet succeeded in extracting the bullets.

THE METALLIC CONFERENCE.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The Metallic Conference met here to-day. Mr. Thurman, the United States representative, made a long speech, advocating bi-metallic currency. The meeting then adjourned until Monday.

THE EXPECTED RISING IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, JULY 2.

The excitement still continues at Sfax. A holy war is being preached against the Christians. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the shipping in the harbour, fearing a general rising any moment.

RIOTS AT PRAGUE.

PRAGUE, JULY 2.

The Anti-German riots continue here.

BRITISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 2.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the British Reserve Squadron, has arrived at Cronstadt.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton.....	53,000	"
" " " Surats.....	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton.....	882,000	"
" " " Surats.....	58,000	"
" " Cotton in London.....	50,000	"

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
7lb. Shirtings.....	5-0
8¼ lb. do.	6-10½
40s Mule Twist.....	0-0⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	103⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	86
do. do. Mortgages.....	93½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
5 do. French Rentes	120
Bar Silver.....	51⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 1, 1881.

At 10 p. m. .. .. 79·6 Farht.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 78·1
" 10 a.m. .. .. 79·8
" 2 p.m. .. .. 76·8
" 4 p.m. .. .. 77·7

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 2, 1881.

" 10 p.m. .. .. 76·5

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1881.

.. .. 76·7
.. .. 82·2
.. .. 85·3
.. .. 84·7

H. H. M. Maharana has been ordered home, owing to the state of his health.

It is reported that, according to this *Pioneer*, the minority girl Gaekwar of Baroda about the end of December.

CAPTAIN T. HOPE has been appointed to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, until Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall's return from England next November. Mr. Martindale, C.S., Madras, joins the Foreign Office as Assistant Secretary.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government for the construction, from Provincial Funds, of a navigation canal to connect the existing tidal canal in Hidgellee with the Orissa system.

A REPORT is current in Ahmednagar, a correspondent informs us, that H. E. the Governor of Bombay intends shortly paying a "flying visit" to that station.

CAPTAIN G. F. YOUNG, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate for Captain Hailes as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Allahabad, and Captain Fulford for Major A. W. R. Becher in a similar capacity at Bareilly.

IT is stated that Mr. F. D. Vincent, of the Punjab Forest Department, will be deputed some time towards the end of the present year to Ceylon, for about six months, to report upon the Crown forests in that island.

The students who join the Indian Engineering College in July are to be offered for competition thirteen appointments to the Indian Public Works Department in lieu of ten, as previously announced, and two appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* lately stated that Mukarrab Khan, of Panjtar, a village of the Khudu Khels, had invested Totalai, with the help of the Gadins, that several persons had taken refuge in British territory, and that the fate of the village was still undecided. The same paper now learns "that the inhabitants of Totalai have defeated Mukarrab Khan's party and burnt Panjtar. The plans of the aggressors may thus be said to be *totalai* defeated."

NEWS from Teheran, dated the 29th May, says:—Prince Trebutskoi, the Russian special envoy, has had an audience with the Shah. He is accompanied by Colonel Kluchin and Prince Mehti Kouli Khan, of Rura Bagh. The harvest prospects are very good; abundant rain has fallen all over northern Persia; so much so, that at Kour considerable damage was done, and the telegraph office was swept away. His Highness Hisam-us-Sultanieh has returned from his pilgrimage to Mecca. The death of His Highness Agha Khan of Bombay has excited considerable interest amongst his numerous followers in Persia.

A CORRESPONDENT in Kashmir sends to a contemporary a suggestion as to the manner in which the Maharaja of that province might be induced to mend his ways. "It is well known that the reigning prince believes that the soul of his father, Golab Sing, has passed into a fish, and that he nearly drove the submissive dwellers in the Happy Valley to resistance by issuing an edict that no fishermen should ply their trade, lest some glittering bait should attract his own royal predecessor. The boatmen are still grateful to an influential priest from Jummoo, who persuaded the Maharaja that the important fish never swam far from the palace, and this procured a restriction of the order to that part of the Jhelum river between the first and second bridges at Srinagar. Could not Mr. Henvey, the correspondent inquires, induce this sensible priest of Jummoo to proclaim that the fish has lately died, and that, in the usual course of the transmigration of souls, his spirit has passed into a pack pony, plying on the route between Gujrat and the Pir Pinjal? Nothing is more probable, according to the Buddhist theory, for the souls of the bad are said to be punished by entering into post horses; and there would be something especially suitable in putting the transformed Golab Sing to work on the road which he neglected in his human state. If the Maharaja believed that his father's spirit was thus employed, he might come to think that, in the case of the highway carrying most of the traffic between India and Kashmir, the bed of a torrent is not, in its natural state, good enough for a path; that travellers should not be compelled to climb over rocks in order to save adjacent land for cultivation; that irrigation channels should not be allowed to run down a road; and that eighteen inches is not a sufficient width for important bridges."

IN connection with the withdrawal from Kandahar and the garrisoning of the present Quetta line, a correspondent of the Allahabad paper draws attention to the case of the 61st Foot, which regiment, he thinks, might have been included in this year's relief and have been transferred to India. The complaint takes the following shape:—"The regiment arrived in Bombay without its families last September, and was split up into detachments at Bombay, Baroda, and Sattara. The men had barely been at these places a month before General Warre selected them to relieve the 15th Foot, who were reported sick. The Bombay Commander-in-Chief had at the time old seasoned regiments, such as the 4th, 29th, and 17th, which might have been sent into Beluchistan. The regiment, however, went; and within a fortnight after its departure, the families of the officers and men, strangers to India, arrived at Bombay, and were sent to Mhow, where they still are. After the arrival of the regiment at Quetta, it was sent into the Marri country, and there had to endure greater hardships than any of the regiments which went to Afghanistan at the same time. The 61st returned to Quetta about a month ago. They have had all their work without getting any batta, medal, or glory, such as every other English regiment in Afghanistan has had, and they are still left at Quetta, away from their families, who, being strange to the ways of the country, have a hard time of it. The 11th and 78th Highlanders, who went to Afghanistan only a month or two before them, had comparatively no hard work, but they returned with medal, batta, &c." [illegible] believes that as a matter of fact the 61st [illegible] detained at Quetta in place of the 11th Regiment or 78th, simply because the latter regiments had been put upon the Bengal Establishment, and it was necessary for Bombay to furnish certain regiments, especially as the Bombay Army had considered itself aggrieved by not having what was considered its fair share.

OUR (*Englishman's*) attention has been drawn to a most extraordinary state of the law regarding telegraph stamps. A local firm, some time ago, presented to the Telegraph Office here for despatch a telegram with a stamp affixed, which, owing to the carelessness of a native clerk, had got slightly blotted in the process. The blot—we write with the stamp before us—is nowhere so dark that the device on the stamp cannot be distinctly seen through it, and its origin—an inky finger—is obvious on the most casual inspection. There was no reason that we can see for the telegraph authorities treating it as a damaged stamp, unless they interpret damage in the case of such a stamp in the same way as it would be interpreted in the case of a work of art, or a silk dress-piece, the value of which depends on æsthetic considerations. With the fine acumen characteristic of officialdom, however, the Telegraph Department did treat the stamp as a damaged one, and refused to accept it. The stamp being of considerable value—ten rupees—the firm concerned applied to the Collector of Customs for a refund of its value. But their application was refused, on the ground that no provision had been made by the Government for such a refund. At the same time, the Collector informed them that they might submit their claim through the Board for the consideration of Government. They accordingly applied to the Board by petition, to enable them to do which they had to incur a further expenditure of two rupees; but this application was equally unsuccessful, the Board informing the petitioners that there was no provision in the law by which a refund could be granted in such a case, and that it was unable to interfere.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTCHINSON, in acknowledging a letter from the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, relating to the Lawrence Memorial, writes as follows:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th April last, communicating the gratifying fact that the Punjab had for the third time very sincerely shown its gratitude to the late Lord Lawrence by subscribing liberally to the Memorial now being raised in England. The Committee are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging how much they feel themselves indebted for the exceedingly handsome response the whole Punjab has made towards their great object. Will you kindly mention this to His Honour, and say also that the Committee hope, not only to erect a very first-rate statue 'highly characteristic of the man,' in London, but also to endow a 'Lord Lawrence scholarship,' worth at least £100 per annum, for the benefit of natives of India who come to study in England? The sum of Rs. 19,462 will be duly acknowledged in the *Times*."

AT the regimental dinner of the 10th Hussars on the 2nd of June, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided. Sir Frederick Roberts was a "specially invited guest," and amongst the past officers who dined was Lieutenant-General Valentine Baker Pasha.

THE Admiralty have sanctioned an arrangement which will give some effectiveness in times of danger to pretty nearly all the auxiliary craft of the warships. All 30-feet steam-pinnaces and cutters issued to the navy are henceforth to be fitted with outrigger torpedoes; and experiments are also to be made, with a view of determining the moot point whether 25-feet steam-cutters can with safety be similarly armed. What with torpedo-vessels mounting machine guns as well as Whitehead torpedoes, and the principal boats of a ship able to render good service on an emergency, our men-of-war, especially with their own offensive and defensive capabilities, may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves.

A Paris paper, the *Télégraphe*, recently published from its correspondent in Tunis a letter in which occur these words:—"We have come across several Englishmen, but have rarely seen longer faces and more disappointed gratified thereby. I hope that now the Republic will understand that boldness alone is required to make fierce Albion keep its peace, and that England, left to its own resources alone, can bark loud enough, but will never bite." The *Télégraphe* calls the attention of its readers to the subscription to this letter—"Seen, the General commanding the column, Logerot." Another French paper, the *Gazette de France*, points out that this letter, before publication, must not only have been seen, according to the French custom, by the General in the field, but have been passed by the War Office in Paris.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 9d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DISTURBANCES ON THE MANIPUR-BURMAH FRONTIER.

DURING the last two years, the frontier between Manipur and Burmah has been in a disturbed condition. The frontier between the two countries was, at the time of the rendition of the Kubo valley to Burmah, in 1834, roughly demarcated; and the uncertainty of the boundary line has led, of late, to constant border forays and raids. The part of the border most affected is that which lies between the head of the Kubo valley, in the neighbourhood of Sunjok, and the Shirenferan Range.

This tract of country was in 1834 uninhabited, but has since been largely colonized by Tangkul or Lahoopa Nagas from Manipur. These Nagas belong to a race probably kindred in blood with the Manipuris, and always closely allied with them. They own allegiance to the Maharaja, and have always paid him tribute.

These tribes have for some time been subject to constant aggressions from the Kuki tribes living on the Burmese side of the frontier. There are also Kuki tribes living on the Manipur side of the frontier, allied to the Burmese Kukis; and in February, 1880, these tribes combined and raided upon the Manipur village of Chingsao. In this raid many Manipuris were killed, and some were carried off as slaves. The outrage was said to have been planned and supported by the Burmese Raja of Sumjok.

During the summer of 1880 attempts were made by this Raja to induce the Tangkul Nagas to transfer their allegiance to him, but they remained loyal to Manipur, and a Manipuri outpost of one hundred men was stationed in their midst at Chattik. A further aggression was made by the occupation of the Manipuri village of Chowhoom by a party of Choomyangs belonging to the Kuki tribes. The Choomyangs stockaded this village, and it was said that they had taken possession of it by the orders of the Raja of Sumjok.

In December last a Manipuri force was sent to turn out the Choomyangs, and there was a gathering of the Sumjok people, with the tribes on the Burmese side of the line, to oppose the Manipuris. Negotiations ensued, and the Sumjok Raja claimed Chowhoom as part of his territory. The negotiations failed, and about the 20th January the Manipuris took place between the advanced parties of either side. The whole Manipuri force then turned out and drove the Choomyangs from Chowhoom, and the Sumjok force, consisting of Kukis and other tribes, was driven across the frontier. Some further skirmishes took place; but though considerable excitement prevailed among the Manipuris, they were prevented by the efforts of the Political Officer from following up their enemies and from raiding across the frontier into Sumjok territory, in order to exact reprisals. Towards the end of January these disturbances quieted down, and the Sumjok people retired within their borders; by the middle of February it appeared that all danger of further outbreaks was over.

It is evident that these disturbances have been chiefly due to the want of a well-defined boundary line between Manipur and Burmah. Up to the northern extremity of the Kubo valley the boundary was carefully laid down in 1834 by Captain Pemberton, but from that point the line was merely mathematically drawn in a northerly direction to a range of hills in Manipur. This boundary was made when the country was uninhabited, and does not correspond to any natural features of the country.

With a view to prevent these disturbances in future, it is intended, next cold weather, to send an officer to demarcate the frontier, and the Burmese Government will be invited to send an officer to co-operate with him.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	15 69	14 2	12 56	11 8
1 Friday	2 51	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2 Saturday	2 99	0 5	2 17	2 59
3 Sunday	.. ..	0 5	0 3	0 16
Total....	21 19	14 12	14 76	16 74

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st July 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point.....	76·7
Relative humidity of Air.....	92·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	W. WSW. W. WSW. W. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	414
Fall of Rain".....	2·51
Total fall during month	2·51
" year	18·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 2nd July	1·08

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·560	89·9	S W	15	0·00
Surat.....	·642	83·6	N N W	13	0·09
Bombay.	·673	82·2	S S E	11	1·91
Ratnagiri	·685	81·8	5 strong.	..	3·39
Karwar	·764	77·1	5 S W	..	4·18
Mangalore...	·795	78·9	5 strong. W S W	2	0·90
Calicut	not received.				
Cochin	·874	83·9	S S W	2	0·07
Masulipatam.	·644	83·0	S W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·725	83·0	S W	11	0·00
Negapatam...	·763	82·5	S W	9	0·00

THE following telegram was received last night by the Port Officer:—"The barometer is falling rapidly at Rutnagiri, and the winds are, to some extent, cyclonic round a centre situated some distance to the westward of Ratnagiri. There is a tremendous sea at Karwar, and very heavy rain has fallen at that station and at Ratnagiri.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna	Palghur.	Gholwad	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Previous.	11 0	8 41	8 82	4 41	2 38	0 93
June 26	0 40	0 30	0 10	0 6	0 38	0 0
27	0 10	0 22	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0
28	0 9	0 15	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
29	1 3	0 12	0 20	0 8	0 5	0 6
Total.	12 62	9 20	9 12	4 55	2 82	0 99

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

Band, Bombay Light Infantry, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on Friday last:—Burma (s), from Kurrachee. On Saturday:—Khalif (s), from Shields. Yesterday:—Kashgar (s), from Sydney; Chandwara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday:—Pekin (s), to China; Iris, Moulmein; Triton (s) and Agnes (s), Batavia; Bellini (s), Marseilles and Genoa; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Hungaria (s), China. Yesterday:—Rydall Hall (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

March ....Mit Klingendem Spiel .....Faust.
Overture..Giralda .....Adam.
Waltz ....Songs of the Wood with Whistle..Tinney.
Fantasia..The Jacobite.....Cassner.
Polka ....The Alpine Rose .....Strauss.
Galop ....From House to House.....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHOSAWAL.—A correspondent writes, under date July 1st, that cholera still prevails in the native town, slight showers of rain have fallen during the week.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Eschol, Agnes, and Bellini left the dock yesterday.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.—This railway will be kept open for all traffic till the 10th instant, to admit of the accumulated goods at the station being disposed of.

INSOLVENCY.—Mr. C. Bouneville, wine merchant has presented a petition to the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, with liabilities amounting to about Rs. 73,521.

THE MAHABLESHWAR ROMAN CATHOLICS.—We are glad to hear that Government has allowed a monthly salary of Rs. 37 to the Catholic Priest officiating at Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at this institution, Dhobitalao, was 1,832, the average daily attendance being 266.

AHMEDNAGAR.—The rain kept aloof since the first week of the *meerug*. On the 28th ultimo there was a good fall of rain, and a sprinkling shower the day before. The wily *bunneas* took advantage of the cessation of rain to raise the price of grain by two and three rupees the pulla.

CAR FESTIVAL AT AHMEDABAD.—Last Thursday there was a religious car festival at Ahmedabad. A Hindu paper of the place considers it strange that the Magistrate should have permitted the car to be run through the town, in spite of there having been a fatal accident last year, by which a boy was killed.

AN OFFICIAL PUNISHED.—The First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad has, according to a vernacular paper, set a much-required example in that locality by fining the Health Officer of the place Rs. 10, for having slapped a native shoe-maker on his face, when the latter went to call for some money owing to him.

PROMOTIONS.—Major J. G. Forbes, R. E., lately Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, in the P. W. D., has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel, in place of Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel, J. G. Medley, R. E., promoted. Captain G. Strahan, R. E., has been promoted to Major, *vice* Major Forbes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of Parwuttee, woman, aged thirteen years, the wife of a ghorawalla, who resided in a stable at Mody Khana-street, Fort. Deceased, it appears, died suddenly. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

MESSRS. MADDEN AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.—The liabilities of Messrs. J. L. Madden and Co., landing, shipping, and commission agents, and general carriers in Bombay and Kurrachee, who failed some time ago, are—Bombay firm, Rs. 1,27,500; and Kurrachee firm, Rs. 3,600. The assets of the Bombay firm are about Rs. 35,550, and of the Kurrachee firm Rs. 6,750.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—Two deaths under very sad circumstances took place at Ahmednagar on the 20th ultimo. Mrs. Henry, having been seized with cholera on Sunday morning, was unconscious of being left a widow on the following day (Monday), when her husband was found dead of heart-disease; and she died the same evening, about a quarter of an hour before her husband's funeral procession left the house.

BOMBAY STUDENTS AT THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We are informed that the following Bombay students have passed out successfully from the Madras Agricultural College:—Messrs. Gokulbhai Bapooji Desai, Sankerbhai Meethabhai Desai, Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Rana Jewanlal, Moolshunker Chatarpati, Jehangir Kurshedji Seth, Jehangir Dinshaw Kotelee, and Harilal Keshawlal Desai.

THE WEATHER AT NASICK.—A correspondent writes from Nasick, 1st July:—To-day we are having a few drops of rain. I need not tell you that rain is much wanted. The young crop is withering. The river water is very low, and has commenced to smell. Some wells are dry. The place is healthy and cool. The rainfall here in June, 1878, was 3 inches 29 cents; in 1879 it was 3·87; in 1880 it was 2·71; in 1881 it was 1·42. Writing under date 2nd July, he says:—We had some very heavy showers of rain last night. Rain is still much needed.

THEFTS.—Bastian Quail was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Caiton Quail. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Rama Jothee was also on the same day convicted by the same magistrate of stealing sundry articles, consisting of a brass image, wearing apparel, and an umbrella, the property of Shreedhur Damoodhur. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSPECTION BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief, General the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, commenced his inspection of the regiments and batteries in garrison in Poona on the 27th June. He began with No. 2 Mountain Battery, which he inspected most minutely; afterwards visiting the lines and stables. To Lieutenant Keene, R. A., the Commanding Officer, General Hardinge expressed himself thoroughly satisfied, both as regards the condition of the mules, the soldier-like appearance of the men, and the smartness of the appointments. The battery has just returned from Afghanistan.

THEFT AT SION.—Mr. Pyne, of the Bombay Water works, reported to the police, on Friday evening last, the theft of a silver watch and a gold Albert chain, with trinkets attached. The watch and chain were stolen from his premises, at Sion, during his absence from home. A Goanese fitter, named Miguel Pereira, who was seen loitering about the complainant's premises, was suspected, and was arrested the same night by Mr. McGuire, the acting Superintendent of Police of that division. He had the missing watch and [illegible] in currency notes [illegible] and cash to the value of [illegible] they were found concealed in the prisoner's boots. Upon further enquiry, two goldsmiths, named Babajee Balsett and Atmaram Essoo, were arrested. They had, it appears, voluntarily assisted Miguel Pereira in melting down the gold chain and disposing of the same. Miguel Pereira, Babajee Balsett, and Atmaram Essoo were on Saturday last charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 with the theft of the watch and chain, &c., and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 5th instant.

AN ABOMINABLE TRAFFIC.—We have more than once, in past years, spoken in our columns of the abominable traffic by which European girls, chiefly from Wallachia, we believe, often Jewesses, are brought to this city, to lead lives of prostitution, and the chief traders may get themselves up as gentlemen and hang about our thoroughfares, and then go back to Europe with well-filled pockets, while their victims live and rot and die. We are glad to see that attention is being drawn to this enormous evil by correspondents of a contemporary.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT POONA.—We are glad to hear that the branch of the Evangelical Alliance that was formed in Poona last September has now been recognized and admitted into fraternal union by the Executive Council of the British Organization. It has now been formally organized; and at a meeting held last Tuesday Colonel Bayley, R.A., was appointed president, and the Rev. Hormazdji Pestonji of the Baptist Church with the Rev. Dr. Fraser, Vice-presidents. The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, who has been almost for a life-time intimately associated with the "Alliance" and its work, and is at the present moment a member of its Executive Council in London, has been appointed hon. president of the Poona Branch during his stay in India, and will at 6 p.m. on Monday next, the 4th July, deliver an address in the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Street, on the history, work, and principles of the Evangelical Alliance since its formation. We should be glad to see all who are interested in Evangelical Christian work attending this service, enrolling their names as members, and thereafter doing all they can to help forward its objects. It would be well if Bombay friends could encourage their brethren in Poona by their presence, but we fear that this notice comes too late for them to be able to do so.—*(Communicated.)—Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CURIOUS DISPUTE ABOUT HINDOO TEMPLES.

GIRWARDAS GOVINDAS AND ANOTHER VS. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed by their plaint for a direction to the defendants to reinstate them in their hereditary offices of *mahants* of the temples of Shree Balajee and Shree Ramjee, situated at Bhoolesh wur, and recognise their right to perform spiritual ceremonies and duties, and administer the affairs of the temples, as was done by Gopaldas Shamdas Bawa, the founder of the temples; and further, to allow them to take part in the management as regarded the choice of *chellas, i. e.*, disciples, appointment of worshippers, acceptance of presents, &c., and allow funds for maintenance out of the rents and profits of the temples. They further prayed that the defendants be restrained from wasting the funds of the temples in defending this suit, and be directed to give an account of the rents and profits received by the Mukhtiardar and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Baker, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case is that the defendants professed themselves to be the trustees of the two temples abovementioned, which are charitable institutions, of which Govindas Succaram Bawa was the *mahant* or custodian some time ago. At his death, he left the two plaintiffs in charge of the temples by a Marathi will, dated 13th August, 1877; and as *chellas*, they had a joint right to perform the daily ceremonies in the temples, and were entitled to the maintenance and general administration of their affairs as far as the periodical celebrations and performances of worship were concerned. The defendants had, however, wrongfully expelled the first plaintiff about a year ago, and had prevented the second from performing his duties in the temples, thereby depriving both of their privileges, powers, and perquisites, and stopping their maintenance from the rents and profits of the temples.

The defendants denied that they ever were trustees of the temples for the first plaintiff or his father, the late Govindas Succaram Bawa; but affirmed that they were such trustees for the Sarraswat Gond or Shenvi caste, to whom the temples belonged. Even if the Marathi will was executed by the deceased Bawa, it was invalid and inoperative, in so far as it purported to refer to the daily performance of rites in and the management of the temples; and the defendants submitted that this suit was unsustainable, inasmuch as no probate had been granted of the alleged will. The plaintiffs had no right to the temples or their appurtenances, or to officiate as *poonjaree* of either temple, or to perform the daily ceremonies, or to receive the rents and profits of any of the appurtenances. Under the circumstances, the defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE *TIMES OF INDIA.*

ON Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, applied in Chambers, on behalf of Mr. C. M. Thomas, for summonses against Mr. Henry Curwen, Editor, and Mr. C. E. Kane, Manager, of the *Times of India*, on a charge of libel. His Worship granted the application, and the summonses were made returnable on Friday, the 8th instant.

Campbell Millet Thomas deposed:—I am a mining engineer, and live at Watson's Hotel, in the Fort. I have been carrying on the business of a mining engineer for the last thirty years in England, and came out to India in 1880. I was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Wynaad Gold-mining Company, Limited, which was started in Bombay for the purpose of purchasing from Mr. F. C. Remington, Clerk in the Bank of Bombay, an estate in the Wynaad district, in Southern India, called the Hump Estate, developing its several resources, especially gold, and of which company Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company of this place are at present the secretaries, treasurers, and agents. I am at present engaged in promoting and forming a Joint Stock Company called the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company, Limited, for the purpose of purchasing and working another estate called the Temple Block Estate, situated in the same abovementioned Wynaad District. Memorandum and articles of association of the said company were, under the provisions of the Indian Companys' Act, 1866, registered in the office of the Registrar of Bombay on the 21st May, 1881. On the 22nd day of June last there appeared in a daily newspaper printed and published in Bombay in the English language, called the *Times of India*, an article on the said Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company, Limited, which was followed by editorial paragraphs in the same newspaper, and published on the 23rd June and on the 24th June last respectively, in regard to the said company. I produce copies of the *Times of India* of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th June last, containing the said article and paragraphs, marked A, B, and C respectively. Among other statements and imputations made in the said article of the 22nd June last, there appears the following:—

"Messrs. Tremayne and Co. have not quite disappeared from Bombay. Mr. Archer and Mr. Levey have levanted, it is true, with the spoils of the Silver-Lead Mining Company; but a Mr. C. M. Thomas, who was connected with Mr. Archer in that mysterious firm, Tremayne and Co., and who came out from England with Mr. or "Captain" Archer to teach the people of Bombay the first principles of speculation, is still with us. Whether encouraged by the success of his late colleague or no we cannot tell, but Mr. Thomas is now promoting a new gold-mining company, and he is apparently working it on the very same lines so happily followed by Mr. Archer."

I say that the statements made in the above extract, that I was connected with Mr. Archer in the mysterious firm of Tremayne and Company, that I came out to teach the people of Bombay the first principles of speculation, are untrue; and I further say that the insinuation contained therein, that encouragement by me of the levanting of Mr. Archer with the spoils of the Silver-Lead Mining Company, I am promoting the said company with the view of levanting with the spoils thereof, is grossly false, malicious, and defamatory, and is calculated seriously to injure my reputation and to lower my credit and character. After giving an incorrect and misleading account of the articles of association of the said Temple Block Co., Limited, the said article goes on as follows:—

"In the Silver-Lead Mining Company Messrs. Archer and Levy secured all the money they could loot by stipulating that they should not be required to account for it until "all the shares had been disposed of;" that is, until they were safe on the high seas, with the money in their pockets. Mr. C. M. Thomas follows the same independent line."

I say that the insinuation contained in the above extract, that I am following the same course as Mr. Archer, with the view of securing all the money I could loot, is grossly false, malicious, and defamatory, and is calculated to harm my reputation, and to lower my character and credit. In a subsequent portion of the said article, the following statements occur:—

"Besides being the promoters, the agents, and the treasurers of the company, Messrs. Thomas and Co.—or to speak more correctly here, Mr. Thomas, without the prospective company—is the practical engineer upon whose advice the shareholders are invited to buy the property, and Mr. Thomas really speaks in most sanguine tone of the auriferous nature of its promising reefs. Indeed, the estate contains, he tells us, quite sufficient ground for several separate and independent

was passed at yesterday's meeting fixing the tax at Rs. annually. Bicycles are the only vehicles now ta... —*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 23.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Harwood, Mr. W. G., Actg. Special Asst. Collr., Malabar, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 3rd July next.

Burrows, Mr. Leonard Robert, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte., Kristna, but to act as Collr. and Magte. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty, or until further orders.

Reid, Mr. John David, to act as Sub-Collr. and Asst Magte. of North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. S. H. Wynne on leave or until further orders, to join immediately on relief at Trindigul.

Arundel, Mr. Arundel Tagg, to be President of the Municipal Commission Madras, vice Mr. Burrows.

Stokes, Mr. H. J., Collr. and Magte. of Madura, resumed charge of the district from C. Kough on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Tarrant, Mr. H. J., Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Kernan on leave or until further orders, with effect from 2nd July.

McCarthy, Mr. Samuel Trant, to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Horsbrugh on other duty, or until further orders.

Handley, Mr. J. W., Barrister-at-Law, to be First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, vice Mr. Busteed, who retires on pension.

Shephard, Mr. H. H., Barrister at-law, to be Govt. Pleader, Madras, vice Mr. Handley.

Michell, Mr. R. B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law at the Presidency College, vice Mr. Shephard.

Branson, Mr. J. H., Spring, Barrister-at-law, to act as Crown Prosecutor and as Public Prosecutor during the employment of Mr. H. J. Tarrant on other duty or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Local Fund Board, South Arcot Circle; and to continue in office for three years or until their successors shall have been appointed:—

Weld, Mr. Matthew Richard, Actg. Sub-Collr., vice Mr. Bird, who has left the place.

Bamnett, Mr. Frederick Harper, Actg. Head Asst. Collr., vice Mr. F. E. Gibson.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Haleman, Major F. L., Half Pay List, S. C., to be Comdt. of a Batn. of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.

The services of Lieut-Col. A. McGoun and Major W. Miller, of the Nair Bgde., Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Morrison, the Rev. John D., M.A., is admitted as an Asst. Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment from the date of his arrival at Bangalore, and is appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. James Jollie or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Liardet, Major C. A., Second Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey, to act as Depy. Supdt., Revenue Survey 2nd Grade, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Cloete on furlough or until further orders from June.

Privilege leave of absence for three weeks has been granted to Mr. G. A. S. Thompson, Actg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tanjore Dist.

Octacamund, 22nd June, 1881.

Freeth, Major W., S. C., Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for two years.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. D. Logan, S. C., 37th Grenadiers, is appointed to act as Ex. Comst. Officer, Bellary, without prejudice to his regimental duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col. H. C. Wright on inspection duty.

The services of Major F. D. Haleman, Half Pay List, S. C., in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, are placed at the disposal of the Pol. Dept.

McGoun, Lieut.-Col. A., S. C, is appointed to the charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram.

The services of Capt. G. H. Dean, 12th Royal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. of Bombay.

Sergts. Oswal John Smiles and George Watson Mills, of the Comst. Dept, are promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, in recognition of the services rendered by them during the second phase of the Afghan War. These promotions are to be regarded as supernumerary, until the Warrant Officers are absorbed by the vacancies which would have promoted them in ordinary course.

The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

Hunter, Gunner Robt., 6th Bgde, R. A., (late 1st Batn., Mad Arty) Kamptee.

Grant, Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col) D. G. S. St. J., S. C. Comdt, 30th Regt N. I., is granted furlough (m. c) out of India for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay or Madras.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Chisholm, Major William, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col. from the 25th June, 1881.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Rawulpindi railway station yard was the scene of another accident two or three days ago. A native *employé*, while trying to cross the rails, was run over by an engine that was shunting. He died from the effects of the injuries an hour afterwards. Four natives are just now under treatment at the railway hospital, Rawulpindi, for severe injuries received from an accidental explosion of dynamite on the railway works.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE AFGHAN SUBSIDY.

THE *Pioneer* of the 1st instant remarks:—"Some misconception seems to have arisen regarding the action taken by the Amir, Abdurrahman Khan, to form a strong reserve in Afhan Turkestan, upon which to fall back in case of serious reverses in the coming struggle with Ayub Khan. We are asked to believe that he has sent off to "Tashkend"—his old place of refuge in Russian territory—nearly the whole of the subsidy "lately granted by the Indian Government, amounting to about thirty lakhs;" and that "most of the arms given him by the same Government have been despatched to Afghan-Turkestan." Now, the facts relating both to the disposal of the subsidy and the arms are so far as they can be ascertained, very different indeed. In the first place, the *total* subsidy granted from the end of August last year to the present time has been about thirty-five lakhs, of of which over one-half was granted in August, September, and October, when the Khyber route was still in our hands, and Kandahar had not been evacuated. To speak therefore of thirty lakhs "lately" granted is to create a false impression as to the amount of the subsidy. During the present year, some sixteen lakhs only have been given, and of this sum one-third was made over at Kandahar to the Amir's representative, who has used it in the equipment and maintenance of the troops now engaged in Southern Afghanistan. Taking the whole subsidy into consideration, it is probable that the Amir has sent some ten lakhs—only ten—to Tashkend or Kush, and these certainly have not gone to Tashkend. Like a wise General, Abdurrahman has formed a reserve at Mazar-i-Sharif and Balkh, where his cousin Ishak Khan is busy equipping men, and generally strengthening his position. Both money and arms from Kabul have been forwarded to him for these purposes; and no doubt a few hundred Enfield rifles, which were sent from Peshawar, are now in his hands. But the bulk of the arms are with the regiments at Kandahar and Kabul, or between these two places; for the Amir is aware of the advantage to be gained by giving his men good arms, when they have to meet the hordes of Zemindawar, who hold the Snider and Martini rifles lost at Maiwand. As we pointed out a day or two ago, Abdurrahman, in case of defeat, will have to choose between flight to India or northwards towards Russian territory; and he seems to have chosen the latter route as being the more easy of access. It is only a day's ride to Charikar from Kabul, and as the Kohistanis would hold the Hindoo Kush passes for him, he could get into Turkestan in perfect comfort. There he would make a final stand, and the army of Ishak Khan which is now [illegible] would be available for immediate action. [illegible] have been greater changes of fortune in Afghanistan than that of a fugitive one day being on the throne the next; and Abdurrahman might prefer risking a long civil war to running away to Tashkend and sinking himself once more into obscurity. The Indian Government have certainly been true to their pledges to grant him material aid; for the gift of Rs. 35,00,000 in ten months, with rifles, guns, and ammunition in abundance, is so handsome a one, that it must make Shere Ali turn in his grave."

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking the extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure, as asserted by those who have made a little DAILY use of it (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Fluid Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla says, "I am never without it . . . for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldeborough.*

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Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public under the name of Sarsaparilla. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Within a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MANUFACTURING MILL.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, on MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the liquidator of the above company, on the premises at SION near G. I. P. Railway station.

The whole plant and machinery consisting chiefly of a 54 inch paper machine, with wet part drying cylinders and calanders, press rolls, 2 revolving rag boilers, 6 rag engine beaters and washers, paper cutting machine, 2 steam engines for driving paper machine and paper cutting machine, two steam boilers, one by Galloway and one by Root, and other materials suitable for the said Mill.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneers or the liquidator, Mr. Futtehally Shaikalmeed, care of Messrs. Tyabjee.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the constituted attorney of doctor Angelino de Souza, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of mortgagors Joao Domingos Gonsalves and others, the following landed property, viz:—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house (standing on the fazundaree ground of Roman Catholic Bishop, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Upper Mahim in the District called "Portarga," in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed under No. 70, bounded on the north by the house of Camillo Gomes, on the south by the house of Diogo Lourenco, on the east by the house of Jose Gonsalves, and on the west by vacant ground of the said Oart containing by admeasurement 117 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Sale of Piece goods and twist at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and twist, in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " chuddies.
5 cases prints.
60 cwts. iron spears for cotton bales.
40 doz. galvanized iron buckets.
1600 lbs. copper wire.
An invoice of electroplated ware and cutlery consisting of table and dessert spoons and forks, butter knives, tea spoons, tea and coffee service, tea pots, cruet frames, bachelor service, table and dessert knives and forks and carvers.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—
100 cases white Windsor soap.
On account of the concerned—
74 boxes table candles.
18 " carriage "

SALE OF THE SCHOONER AFRICA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—

The Schooner Africa, 255 tons register, as she lies off the Prince's Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, next, the 9th July, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, fine plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, and flower vases, choice plants, &c., the property of E. M. Walton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of landed Property at new Sonapore Road Cross Lane at Churney Wady.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Narrayen Pandoorung, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Keshow alias Vandoorung Mahadoo Bhow Gharobhai and Essoobai, widows of the late Mahadoo Bheemjee Bhow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1880. All that piece of ground, together with the message or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Churney Wady, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the passage on the eastside thereof, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards and eight tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Assessor of municipal taxes under No. 22, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the public passage called new Sonapore Road Cross Lane, on the north by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the house of Jamsetjee Kapadia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said mortgagors. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, and supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

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FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
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FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

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A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
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Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

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WATCH MANUFACTURER,
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong anddurable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.
All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*English-man*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	" 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	" 60	
In fine Silver case with key	" 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	" 70	

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